Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Members of Congress Arriving.

The Tribune on the Maynard Reconstruction.

The National Board of Trade at Cincinnati.

New Jersey Women Insisting on the Rights of Suffrage.

Organization of the New British Ministry.

WASHINGTON.

Members of Congress Arriving-The WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- About twenty Senators and thirty members of the House have arrived and the number is increase by every train arriving.

A snow storm commenced to-day about 11 o'clock and still continues.*
The President has written about twothirds of his message. Some reports neads of departments are also unfinished It is reliably stated that the President has ordered \$280,000 dollars of bonds to be delivered to the Union Pacific Railroad. The public debt statement will not be

ready until next week: The outstanding circulation of legal ten-ders is nearly \$356,000,000, and of the fractional currency \$32,000,000-total \$388,000,000; out of which is a circulating medium \$126,000,000. Total amount of all kinds outstanding \$560,000,000. Maj. Gen. Schofield is expected to return to Washington to-morrow from his

visit to Fort Delaware. Some heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus have received printed copies of their reports and in all cases they will endeavor to prevent their publication in advance of their presentation to Congress. Members of the pre-s receiving them in advance will be required to give assurance that they will observe this rule. Among reports already printed are those of the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of War, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Comptroller Corrency and Treasurer.

NEW YORK.

Political Facts and Fancies-Som Things to be Shown by the Secretary of the Treasury. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.-The Tribune says the recommendation by the Electoral Col-

lege of Tennessee of Hon. Horace Maynar

"s a fit member of Grant's cabinet was no The Herald says it was offered the report of Secretary McCulloch and the forth coming President's me-sage for a consider ation recently, but declined being the re-

ceiver of stolen goods. The Times says Gen. Howard's refusa to be a party to a movement for extending the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, is couched in terms which will commend themselves to the judgement of the coun try. The qualifying condition with which justifies the withdrawal of the Bureau from States not yet restored will surely be fulfiled under the coming administration of Gen, Grant. The Times warns people against investing money in the alleged newly discovered gold fields in Datchess

county in this State.

It is said that Johnson refuses to give advance copies of his message to the press, but will arrange so that copies shall be it sued from Internal Revenue offices at noon of the day of its delivery.

Gen. Reynold's report shows taxes to almost as unsettled as during the war. He says the murder of negroes are so freent as to excite little attention. He thinks years will be required to secure tranquillity and speaks of need of troops in almost every county.

A Washington special says the Secretary of the Treasury approves a forced resumption of specie payments. Up to December first \$827,629,350 of 7-30 notes have been funded into six per cent 5-20 bonds. Of this amount there have been funded of the first series \$295,565,700; second series \$330,188,200: third series \$197,875,450. This leaves outstanding of this class of recurities but \$2,363,150,

The Secretary estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, to be \$250,000,000, through the War Department. In event of an indication of war will call for several additional millions. The report shows that between November 1, 1867, and November, 1868, the public debt cash in Treasury has been re-duced \$35,626,102.82 Estimates of revenue for the next fiscal year eighty millions less than this year, owing to reduction in taxation. Interest on the public debt for next year one hundred and forty millions, or ten millions less than

The Erie matter before Judge Suther land was to-day allowed to stand over, Judge Cordoza not having yet decided the case before him.

The Commercial says the American Ex press Company have reopened their trans-Stocks quiet to-day, New York Central, Cleveland and Toledo excepted. The latter advanced to 1022 on the prospect of 41 per cent, dividend. Union Telegraph declared a dividend of 2 per cent. Money active.

NEW YORR, Dec. 4.-The Theatre Comique, No. 514 Broadway ,was damaged by fire this morning, amounting to about \$15,000. It was occupied by White & Spencer. George Sharpe, a fireman, was badly injured. The insurance was light. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-R D Bogart, paymaster's clerk in the Navy yard has disconded with \$12,000 of governmen funds. He had lost the money in gamb

PHILADELPHIA.

Destructive Fire. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.-At six o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the lower story of a large building on Market street above Fifth street, occupied as a wholesale drug store by F. Morris, Perrott & Co., and almost instantly flames enveloped the of an hoor, not a particle remained excepthe walls. The fire then extended eas and west, destroying on either side large buildings occupied by dealers in hats shoes, hardware, furniture, etc. It is r ported that a fireman fell off the roof an adjoining building into the flames. was the most destructive fire that has o curred for some time. The following are

Morris, Perrott & Co., drugs, total lo Kilburne & Cistes, furniture, total loss Ellis & Bres., wire cloth, total loss; W W. Paul, boots and shoes, total loss; Traff & Darden, damaged by water; E. A. Coyle & Co., wholesale grocers, damaged by water; Doyle, Supplee & Walker, damaged by water; Perot & Co's stock, valued a \$250,000. The total less by the fire wil probably reach \$500,000. It is impossible now to state the loss of each party. A report of a fireman being killed is not conthrough hatchways.

NEW JERSEY.

The Female Suffrage People Again in conclave.

Convention of the New Jersey State Women's Suffrage Association was held at Vincland on Thursday. Mrs. Stone, Rev. Antoinette Brown, Mrs. Blackwell, mitted to bail by Judge Sutherland. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Davis and other lesser lights took closed doors and it is said, expect to preactive part in the proceedings. ALBANY.

The Itlat of Gen. Cole.

ALBANY, NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- Judge Hogeborm charged the jury in the case of Indian, was murdered by a party of roughs Gen. Cole for the murder of Hiscock this at Dunlap, Iowa, yesterday. morning, occupying two hours. The jury has been out for one hour. No prevailing all day. It is feared that some verdict yet.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835.

RICHMOND.

The Motion to Quash the Indictment Against Jefferson Davis. RICHMOND, Dec. 4.-In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase presiding, the argument was con-tinued on the motion to quash the proceedings against Jefferson Davis. R. H. Dana, for the government, opened this morning and proceeded to show that the fourteent amendment, pleaded in bar of punishment by the defendant, was not a penal stainte, but merely a change in the political sys-tem to secure trustworthiness in office and preserve purity in the administration of the government. It was a measure of precaution to secure the country against filling

offices with persons who once filled them and violated their oaths.

If it had been intended to inflict punishment it would have been the utmost folly of legislature. Viewed as a means of making lighter the punishment of leaders who had held office and broken oaths, it would leave people what ever held office exposed to the penalties of death and imprisonment as denounced in the constituion before the adoption of the amendment It was an expression only of the publi will as to the fitness of persons who engaged in the rebellion after breaking their oaths to hold office again, and not intended to act as amnesty, nor was there a single word attered in the Congress that framed, nor the Northern legislatures that adopted it to warrant such a construction so far as it was intended as a test by which some means may be reached and guarded against who had proved unfaithful to their pledges and to the govern-

It could not be pleaded in bar conviction for treason. It applied to those only who had, after taking an oath of office, engaged in insurrection and rebellion. It is levying war against the government of which the defendant stand charged. It would be strange if Jeff. Davis ould, as he might under this plea, come to bar and acknowledging he was guilty of treason, dery liability to be punished ecause of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. O'Con r followed Mr. Dana. CINCINNATI.

onvention of the Nat onal Board

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4-The Proalled the convention to order at 10 a. M. On motion of the Committee on Admison the Nashville Chamber of Commerce was admitted, and its delegates, Messre. tewart, Smith and Walker were admitted

nto full membership.

The President addressed the board. He ald a good deal of the most important usiness vet remained to be considered and he trusted no member would talk of a disposition to adjourn so long as there were any matters of importance which remained undecided, and that those who elt compelled to leave should make an flort to stay, showing no haste to evade eir responsibilities, whereby their de berations would have their due weight

with the people and with Congress. The chairman of the Committee dmissions presented a report of the claim radmission. It was an old and imporsion, but their credentials were not unde seal; he therefore proposed that the dele gates be admitted to the floor, with the privilege of speaking but not voting. Mr. Nazeo, of Boston, objected. He wished to keep to the strict letter of their onstitution. Mr. Brandt complained of

otion was put and the vote cast admitting the delegates. On motion, the Springfield delegates were admitted. The delegates from Coun cil Bluff were also admitted. The Cairc Board of Trade were admitted by 23 ayes to 6 pays into membership, although no delegates have yet presented themselves. The application of the Mobile Board of Trade was also presented, but they were

ot admitted. The motion in regard to American shi ping and gain came up. It arose from a recommendation proceeding from the New ork produce exchange to the effect that merican shipping can be restored to itosition of the supremacy of the ocean om which it was driven by the rebellion nd from the want of proper legislation. Mr. Hurcker, of New York, wanted evry one here and every one in the United ates to know that American ships no inger convey the vast produce of our soil he decline of our tonnage has been abo ne and a half millions of tons. The proosition is, that we all be allowed to bu seels wherever they can be obtained

he cheapest rate, and sail them under the American flag. This was the only commodity on which here was entire prohibition. We could uy any article anywhere, and import by paying a duty; but not a ship, not a steamer comes here claiming free trade. We should be allowed to do what England and France have done; but we are willing to pay a advalorem duty on all foreign ships bought and sailed by American sailors. The report, which was lengthy, was o

lered to be printed and made the specia der for to-morrow. The committe on telegraph reported the

Resolved, That the National Board Frade recommend the adoption by the general government, of measures to cheap en and extend telegraphic communication between the different points of the counry, by making it part of the postal sy The resolution was postponed to come

after the shipping question shall be sposed of The remainder of to-day's session evoted to finances. The members of the oard are being entertained to-night by

be authorities of Cincinnati,

What the Legislature is Boing. MONTGOMERY, Dec. 4 .- The Senate to day passed a bill making the wearing sguises and masks by any number men a crime punishable by fine and it prisonment. A bill was introduced and referred to open judgments of this State where the cause of action existed prior o the 25th of May, 1865. The House engaged on the revenue bill. The Legis ature has refused to adjourn on the 12th

NCIDENT AND ACCIDENT Syracuse, N. Y. Dec. 3.-Two employ

Hancock and Dennis Delany, suffocated by gas to-day. OMAHA, Dec. 4 .- The temporary bridge ust completed at this point was swept away vesterday. Another will be immediately

mployee at Hubbard's packing house on ne south branch of the Chicago river, fel ato a large vat filled with boiling lard, He was immediately dragged out by his fellow-workmen and taken to his home, out he died in a few hours after.

The suit on which Judge Earnard to day issued an injunction against the New York Central Railroad charges the company with an over issue of stock to the amount of \$3,451,400, of which \$25,715 were issued on surrender of the convertible bonds, and the balance without any authority. The complaint is made by one Isaac N. Jenks, who says the amount of capital as prescribed in the consolidated greement was \$23,085,600. The company is restrained from paying any dividends upon stock in excess of the latter sum, or permitting votes to be cast on said stock she had furnished half of the capital. The NEW YORK, Dec. 4 .- The first annual at the ensuing elections.

The prisoners Campbell, Berregan and Hynes, on a charge of complicity in the | boarding school festivity : "On one side Lockin homicide, were this afternoon The | Congressional sub-committee of the whisky frauds is still sitting with

sent a startling report during the early part of the session, which will induce a radical change in Internal Revenue laws. CHICAGO, Dec. 4 .- Yellow Smoke, Chief of the Omaha Indians, and a peaceable been indicted at Huntsville, Ala., for the

A heavy gale and snow storm have been vessels in the Lake have suffered.

BOSTON.

The East Wanting a Hand in the Gov-SENATE. NASHVILLE, Dec. 4, 1868 .- The Senate Bosron, Dec. 4.—The Journal thinks the speakership of the next House of Repre-sentatives should be given to an Eastern met at 10 A. M., Speaker Senter in the chair, and twenty members present. The following report from the Board ! man. Its principal reason is that the West Immigration accompanied with the annual report of Rev. Hermann Bokum, Commisas got about everything else. oner of Immigration, was read:

FOREIGN.

New YORK, Dec. 4.-Letters from Port an Prince confirm the capture of American schooner by Salnave and the fiscation of her cargo, notwithsanding the protest of the American consul. An English vessel was also seized. Two British and French frigates which had gone there to protect foreign interests. Some excitement

MADRID, Dec. 4-Gen Lawrence Slazer Salo has accepted the appointment of Capt. General of Pert Rico, provided that reinforcements of regular troops be sent to that island. Capt. Gen. Dulce will sail for Havana on the 15th inst.

LONDON, Dec. 4 .- Mr. Gladstone at an audience with the Queen yesterday formally accepted the appointment a Prime Minister. There is a large gathering of Liberalist at Gladstone's residence this evening. The Times thinks Lord Romelly will be Chancellor of the Exchequer and Roundell Palmer Master of Rolls. Sir Robert P. Collier will probably be Attorney General in Gladstone's Cabinet,

John Bright has been asked to join the new ministry. NEWS OF THE DAY.

A private hospital for the cure of inebriates has just been established at St. Louis, and is likely to be well patronized. It is said that Treasurer Spinner will recommend that the three and five cent issues of coins be called in as fast as possible, and their further coinage discon-

The Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report to Congress, shows that the expenditures of the Bureau have exceeded the receipts only one hundred and seventy-one dollars.

The Senate rolls will contain the names of sixty-six members, including Messrs. Hill and Miller, of Georgia, and Messrs. Spencer and Warner, of Alabama, being an increase of thirteen since the vote on

There will be upon the roll of the louse, at the coming session of Congress, the names of 223 representatives, includng the delegations from Georgia and Alabama. A quorum will, therefore, onsist of 112 members.

It is understood here that Gen. Grant will not authorize any extension of the Virginia stay laws, and consequently hundreds of farms in that State will the Board of Trade of Norfolk, V4, soon be offered for sale under the hammer, unless Congress legislates on the Mr. Bryson, superintendent of the

perations for the removal of the obstrucions from the Mississippi river at St. ouis, has submitted a report to the Mayor, showing the manner in which \$2,375,000, the amount granted by Con Mr. Nazso's extreme technicality. The gress, has been expended, during the past ighteen months.

Mrs. Gatewood, who committed suicide n New York a few days since in conequence of being detected in pilfering, was a native of St. Louis, and related to ome of the most respectable families in that city and New Orleans. A few years ago her husband died, leaving her and a son in indigent circumstances. Since then she has been in constant reception f remittances from a wealthy aunt in New Orleans and a nephew in Paris. Since the loss of her child she has been a rictim of kleptomania.

The New England Christian Temperance Convention met at Boston last Monday, and was largely attended. Hon. Henry Wilson was temporary chairmain, and made a speech denunciatory of the license law. Ex-Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut, was elected permanent chairman, and spoke at length of the work temperance men had to do in New England. All the speakers were n favor of attempting a restoration of the prohibitory law in those States where it

had been set aside, and the adoption of it An important whisky fraud case, it which Gen. Fry, a revenue officer, is one of the defendants, has been on trial in the Inited States Court at St. Louis, for the past ten days. The counsel have been speaking for three days. The charge s the conveyance of seven hundred barrels of whisky through a water pipe to a distant building, the pipe being so arranged that by turning a valve upon the approach of revenue officers, the water

would run through the pipe. Hagland of Cincinnati, is the principal witness. A dispatch from Havana of the 2d says The stagnation in trade is increasing Merchants refuse to make advances t planters on their crops. The Diario to-day publishes the following news from the interior: The rebels near Villa del Cobre have destroyed the aqueduct which supplies Santiago de Cuba with water. A brother of Gen. Cespedes was killed in the engagement at Cobre. Dis sensions had broken out among the rebel leaders. Perce objects to the appointment of Cespedes as commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces. The town f Manzanillo continues in possession of

the government, but is beseiged by the odore Meade, a well-known naval of cer, is now confined in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, for these reasons : The ommodore, disapproving a marriage about to occur in his family, took action against the gentleman affianced to his daughter, which led to his arraignment before a Police Justice, who bound him over to keep the peace. Having been fischarged, papers were made out and the Commodore was sent to the asylun es at Greenway's Brewery, named Edward bat once. On the day following his daughter was married to this objection able gentleman. Friends of the Commodore declare him to be perfectly sane but have not yet been able to obtain his release on habeas corpus. This re-

tion, and is unquestionably a conspiracy against the Commodore. PERSONAL ITEMS.

markable case has excited much atten-

Butler writes to Louisville man that a he "loves the South." That love must be a very spoony sentiment. friends of Miss Alice Carey deny with indignation the inference from her Lines to an Early Swallow" that she

takes a matin cocktail. One actress In Paris wears \$80,000 worth of diamonds. Another has just bought a house worth \$300,000. Beauty there is as good as an over issue of Erie. A Buffalo court has just decided that a man's wife cannot be his partner in business, even though it were proved that

case is to be appealed.

gro riot, October 31.

An English letter writes says of a of the hall was one happy gentleman in a cluster of twenty-five young ladies, like a black beetle on a boquet."

A subscription paper for some religious object was hantled to a zealous church member, when he remarked, "Well, can give five dollars and not feel it." "Then," said the solicitor, "give ten and reel it." Five white men and two negroes have

murder of Judge Thurlow and Alex Real, a negro, in the city, during the ne-By Mr. Medlin. To abolish the 6th | ment of a prohibitory law.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. Chancery Division of the State, and for

NASHVILLE; UNION AND AMELICAN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1888,

Mr. Fankner: To protect the estate all the parties interested five days' Tennessee: In transmitting to the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, the board would call the attention of your what ought to be allowed for such service. onorable body to the fact, that they have

esolution, which was passed, under a su-Resolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby authorized and instructed, to employ counsel in suits now pending be fore the courts in this State in which S Watson, Receiver of the Bank of Tennes see, is plaintiff, to represent the State at a fair and reasonable compensation.

has been realized in drawing capital and labor to the State, the board feel no hesita tion in recommending the appropriation of an amount which will enable them to carry out the measures recommended by the The objects referred to are the employing f a clerk who is to aid in the keeping o two books. The one in which the resour-ces of each comity are to be recorded and the lands which are offered for sale; and the other, in which the communications are to be kept, from persons who de-sire to purchase land. The clerk in the 53 aves to 12 nays. SALABIES.

2. The opening of an office and the em ploying of an agent for the city of New 3. The employment of an agust in Ger many, at least for a time, to establish direct communication between Germany and Tennessee, and to direct a portion of the current of emigration to this State.

4. A standing, advertisement, in one or two of the leading papers in the north and

in Germany in order to furnish an account of the resources in Tennessee and of such levelopments as are made from time From the successful efforts made other States in obtaining immigration it is evident that Tennesse in order to share similar advantages should use similar

To the General Assembly of the State of

their command would allow, to carry out

gration" by which they were created.

In view of the amount which by the act

in question has been placed at the dispo-sition of the board and the result which

absence of the commissioner is to attend t

his correspondence and to furnish informa

tion to those who come to settle.

the objects of the act "to encourage immi-

They have employed an agent and they have circulated in various ways descrip-

ions of the resources of Tennessee.

The board attach great importance to printing and circulation of the Commissioner's report and respectfully ask that a large edition be furnished for general circulation. All of which is respectfully sub

The Commissioner has submitted his report to His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency has requested him to state that he regrets his ill health has prevented him from attending the meetings of the Board. That he approves of the objects which the report proposes to carry out, and that he authorizes him to add his those of the members of the Roard

W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor, A. J. FLETCHER, Sec. of State. R. B. CHEATHAM. J. M. KERCHEVAL JOHN EATON, JR On motion of Mr. Smith, the report was

The following is the report of the Joint ommittee who were appointed to settle with the Treasurer . To the General Assembly of the State of Fennessee: The Joint Committee of the two Houses who were appointed to settle the accounts of John R. Henry, former

received and 5,000 copies ordered to h

Treasurer, ask to submit this suplement John R. Henry, Treasurer, to actual balance in treasury on 31st October, 1868, as shown in our former report \$154,927 41. We find that John R. Henry has received into the treasury on Comptroller's receivable warrants from 31st Oct. to 31st

Nov., 1868, \$301,621 62, making total account of \$456,549,03. We also find that the Treasurer paid on on Comptroller's payable warrants from 1st Oct., 1868, to 21st Nov., 1868, the sum of \$350,742 13; actual balance in reasury 21st Nov. 1868, \$105, 806 90. All of which is respectfully submitted

JOHN NORMAN,

Chairman Senate Committee W. L. WATSON, Chairman on part House Com STRODUCTION OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ET By Mr. Elliott: Resolution instructing the Committee on Penitentiary to call upon Thos. H. Caldwell, Attorney General, for information in reference to the the Penitentiary for unpaid labor of the convicts from the 23d day of June, 1867,

to the 1st day of Jan. 1868, and whether or not suit has been instituted on same. Laid ver under the rules. By Mr. Lindsley: An act to establish State Board of Insurance Commissioners and regulating insurance companies Passed first reading and referred to Comnittee on Finance, Wave and Means,

By Mr. Garner, the following resoluti Whereas, There are many proposition sending before this General Assembly ooking to the extension of the elective ranchise; and Whereas, It is believed by many that the

Congress of the United States will, immeliately after its assembling in this month, take steps to regulate and make uniform Journal, Dec. 3. the elective franchise in all of the States, by proposing amendments to the Constituion of the United States, and submitting he same to the States for their action. Now, therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That in order to make a final settle ment of this agitating question, Congress is the proper body to take the same into consideration and to submit propositions for its final adjustment; and that this General Assembly will not at its present session take any further action upon the question of the elective franchise, unless to consider any proposition upon said question which may legitimately be submitted to it by the ongress of the United States. Laid over

under the rules. On motion of Mr. Nelson, House joint esolution No. 233, appointing a commitee to investigate the matter in regard to the expending of the bonds issued to railroads last year under the bill known as the emnibus bill. Unanimously adopted. Senate bill No. 307, incorporating the outhern Railroad Association was, without being read, referred to the Judiciary House bill No. 550, incorporating the

Southern Railroad Association, Passed irst reading and referred to the Judiciary On motion of Mr. Lindsley the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 10

HOUSE.

The House was catled to order at 10 a. Mr. Speaker Richards in the chair lixty-four members present. Mr. Roach, on the part of the come to settle with the Treasury, made the folowing supplemental report : joint committee of the two houses. who were appointed to settle the accounts

to submit their supplemental report ; John R. Henry to actual balance in Treasury on Octoher 30, 1868, as shown in our former report,......\$154,927.41 We find that he received on Comptroller's receivable warrants, from the 30th of October to the 21st of Novembr,

of John R. Henry, former Treasurer, ask

1868..... Making total amount......\$556,549,03 We also find that the Treaturer has paid out on Comptroller's payable warrants from the 31st of October to the 21st of November, 1868 350,742 13 Leaving an actual balance in

JOHN NORMAN, on part of Senate. W. L. WATERS, on part of House. NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. By Mr. Cordell: A bill incoporating the Cumberland County Lumber Manufac-

the Treasury November 21...\$105,806 90

All of which is respectfully submitted.

other purposes.

By Mr. Woodard: For the benefit of hotel-keepers, by amending section 4,032 of the code by inserting the word "fifteen,"

ridows and orphans, requiring clerks of courts to whom attorneys' accounts may be presented for services rendered on behalf of widows' or orphans' claims in estate, to give and to summon an equal number of law-yers and practical business men to examine into such account, and say, upon oath, Mr. Singletary sent up the following ndeavored, as far as the amount placed at

TURNPIKES.

Mr. Baker called up House bill No. 554, granting State aid to certain turnpike companies. The Finance Committee recommend a bill in lieu, more extensive in its provisions than the original one. The bill in lieu was adopted. Several amendments of an unimportant character were accepted by the House. The bill, as amended, appropriates \$70,000 for various pikes, in East Tennessee principally. The bill passed its second reading by a vote of

On motion of Mr. Kerchival, bill No 556, relating to salaries of Supreme Judges, was taken up on its third reading The bill, with its amendments, makes the annual salary of Supreme Judges, Govern-or, Comptroller, Treasurer and Secretary of State \$4000, without perquisites or feet The vote was taken on the bill, and it Adjourned until 10 A. M. on Monday.

ORIME IN KENTUCKY.

Robbery, Rape and Murder.-Herrible Outrages by a Gang of Outlaws. A frightful tale of outrage and murder comes to us from the eastern portion o the county, on the borders of Jefferson, pencer and Bullitt. On Saturday night last a gang of rnffians, consisting of two men by the name of Watts, two by the name of Brumley, two by the name of Hardin, and one whose name is withheld because he has not yet been arrested, visited the farm of John McKinley, and, stealing twelve of his hogs, drove them off. As they were leaving the place, they met two negro girls and two negro lads, and pressing them. into service, made them drive the hogs over into Spencer county, a distance of about a mile and a

After reaching their destination, the villains seized the colored girls, and after grossly outraging their persons, set them up for a target and shot their bodies full bullets, then threw the corpses into Plum creek, where they were found yesterday, horribly mutilated and pierced

The negro boys, while the shooting was going on, managed to escape, and the news of what had been done was quickly spread by them. The most intense excitement followed, and the whole country was aroused. A large party of men set out from the McKinley neighborhood in pursuit of the murderers, and vesterday came up with them at Mt. Washington, Bullitt county, where the outlaws were surprised and all but one of them captured. The captors took them to Taylorsville, Spencer county, under the impression that they would be tried there. and placed them under a heavy guard, but yesterday started on with them t this city, where they were expected to arrive last night. The hogs they had

stolen were all recovered. When our informant left the scene the outrages, an inquest upon the bodies

of the negro girls was being held by Justice Norman The gang who committed the depre dations is one which has long infested that section, robbing and plundering without stint, and almost miraculously escaping the clutches of the law. They are suspected of being the party who broke into the house of Mr. Joe Walker and robbed him of \$600 in gold, about a month ago. They have a general rendezvous on Dutchman's creek, where a number of degraded women have also account of the State against the lessees of settled, and from this pestiferous community much of the violence and outrage which the people have been compelled to

endure has come. The Watts' and Brumleys are from Spen per county, and the Hardins came from Washington county. The field of their operations is only about twenty miles from his city, and heretofore many of the crimes they have committed have been charged upon thieves and robbers supposed to have sallied out from Louisville The names of the parties who made the pture, so far as we could learn, were Abraham Former, Van Former, John Mc Kinley, Robert Crruthers, Asa, Kincheloe Wm. Jennings and Daniel McKinley Others, whose names have not come to us aided in the capture .- Louisville Courier

THE CURAN REVOLUTION. The New York Post publishes a letter from a Cuban gentleman, who analyzes the reports sent to this country from Havana, of the political condition of the islan dand the movements of the Spanish roops. He shows that the authorities have been much more embarrassed by the strength and vigor of the insurrece tionary party than they have confessed, and it seems probable, even, from this analysis of the government reports, that the Spanish troops have met with serious reverses, and that the insurrection is extending to all parts of the island. The

One object of the insurrectionists, as they profess, is to extirpate slavery, which has long been opposed and re-garded as an evil by the Cuban party, as t is called, to distinguish it from the Spanish party. Another of their objects is to establish the independence of Cuba. They complain that they suffered from Spain precisely the wrongs which the the colonies suffered from England They have had Spaniards of no character put over them; every avenue for an concrable public career has been closed to men of Cuban birth; all the offices of nor or profit are monopolized by Spaniards, and they have to bear an oppressive burden of taxation, without re-

iving any benefits. For these reasons they intend to assert their independence, to expel the Spanjards, and to set up a republic of their own: and Cubans in this city who are in correspondence with the insurrectionary leaders express a belief that the movement will succeed.

Union Pacific Railroad Company was completed Tuesday evening, and four hundred cars crossed over last Thursday The company will now commence shipping freight to the terminus of the road Two Indianapolis editors were arrested Thursday and fined twenty-five dollars each for contempt of court in publishing testimony elicited at the Clem murder

trial, which had been directed to be sup-

pressed by an order of the court. The

question is to be legally tested. PROHIBITION in Massachusetts carried the election by large majorities. They have thirty out of forty Senators, and twothirds of the House. It is thought that a prohibition Governor, Senate and House f Representatives, insure the re-enactBRIDAL TOILETTES.

Brides Should Dress-Elegant Simplicity the Mode, The bridal toilettes of the present briliant wedding season are remarkable for their elegant simplicity. The richest materials plainly made embody the correct idea of a dress for a bride. nore girlish attire she has hitherto worn s abandoned to her bridemaids, and

omething of the new wifely dignity is

preshadowed in the costume of

ever be, the first choice for the wedding lress. Bridal satin in the popular threeparter width costs from \$7 to \$12 a ard. Thirteen yards are required, and he modiste charges about \$30 for mak-Simple tuile trimmings and flowers add but little to the expense. It is the rich laces that increase the bills. A lace tunic with garniture for corsage, a combination of round point and point applique, is marked \$500. Lace trousseaux, ntaining a flounce, shawl, barbe, handterchief, trimming lace, and covers for fan and parasol, are sold at the wide range of \$600 to \$2100. More costly ets, with a bridal veil of correspondi pattern, are only imported to order. But such extravagances requires a full purse; and we write for brides expect-

tant less lavish of expenditure, who will be content with's gros-grain or a poult de soie at \$8 a yard, or else a lustrous taffeta or faille at \$4. If a still lower price is desired, we commend an Irish poplin at \$3, rather than a flimsy, cheaper silk. The texture is the best of its kind, and when selected with fine lustre and even, heavy cords, is almost as handsome as gros-grain. Alpaca and other woolen oods are better suited for shrouds than vedding dresses, and the white crape sometimes worn by brides in mourning is too sadly suggestive for a wedding occasion. Economy and poetry combine for once in the traditional bridal dress of soft, flowing muslin. Fine organdy addorned with filmy Valenciennes is at

present the fashionable acceptation of the oetic idea. Panniers are not popular for wedding dresses, though occasionally worn. Long trained skirts, gored closely at the sides and very full behind, trimmed with a wide flounce of tulls or satin, are the prevalent style. High bodice and close sleeves are most frequently worn when are all graceful additions to home dress. the ceremony is performed at church. Low corsage with pannier skirt for home weddings. Tulle tunics are in favor, edged with a ruche of the same. Grecian folds are in vogue for low corsages, and lace epaulettes and cuffs, with flowers in

the center, for high waists. Bridesmaids' dresses are of tulle and hostess. Lavender, pearl, a delicate gray, tarletan in successive puffs, with a tulle over skirt looped with flowers. A different flower and a becoming color of these shades shot with white and a fringe trimming is assigned to each bridesmaid. The bride furnishes the gloves and flowers, and if her means admit, the dresses

PLOWERS, VAIL, ETC.

of her maids. Orange blossoms are losing prestige or bridal flowers. The buds are stiff, and the full blown flowers large aud coarse looking. They are prettiest and east unbecoming when mingled with other small flowers, such as clematis, jasmine, or the bridal spire. In Kurope myrtle blossoms are worn by young girls, has a wide Chantilly flounce extending and orange flowers only by widows on up the front to the waist with pointed re bridal occasions. A flower-set consists of a diadem, with long sprays falling on each shoulder, a corsage bouquet with a chatelaine attached for looping the tunic, and sprays for the shoulder. These cost from \$20 to \$28. Simple sets, merely a wreath and bouquet, are \$10. A brooch and ear-rings may be added. A lovely set for a bridemaid is of pink eglantine, at \$22; another is of blue convoyulus, and a third has a tiara and necklace of dark green leaves of the pond-lily, with

bouquet and chatelaine of white lives and crystalized grasses. The vail is a large half circle of tulle, the width of the tulle forming the length of the vail. It is placed over the disadem, the front falling over the face, or else a short vail is added, and this is thrown back by the first bridesmaid when a platted ruche may border the vail, but the soft gossamer tulle is prettiest without trimming, the undefined edge losing itself in the rich folds of the dress. Twelve or 15 dollars purchases a handsome vail. The shorter vails sometimes worn by brides maids are in the same shape, but merely drape the back of the figure. These are \$4 50, and should be provided by the

bride. A widow marrying again does not wear a vail. The front hair is creped. Soft, light, airy curls float at the back over small inger-puffs formed of the natural hair. The bridal fan is of white silk or satin under lace, with pearl sticks. Handker-chief trimmed with lace of the kind used in the dress. Gloves of softest kid, and boots of the material of the dress buttoned with Roman pearls and trimmed with

blonde lace. Pearls are always the accepted bridal ewelry, and a prominence is given them in wedding parures, even when associated with diamonds. The fancy at present is for the Moorish styles, large pearls in a knife-edge setting of polished gold. A

modest set, merely pin and ear-rings, may be bought for \$125. A set of strung pearls without gold is only \$75. The engagement ring is a solitaire diamond or pearl in crown setting without enamel. If the donor cannot afford at least a hundred dollars for a small diamond, he is advised to substitute a pear for \$50. The wedding ring is a plain hoop, not very wide, made of twentyfour carat gold, and worth from \$15 to

A wedding dress of gros-grain lately made has a high round corsage and coatsleeves. An intricate trimming of satin shells and ruches defines a square on the front of the waist and covers the armhole seams. Point lace and satin shells standing around the neck and wrists, and a butterfly bow at the throat.

The long-trained skirt is bordered with platted satin and a ruche of tulle headed by the shell trimming. Belt of satin folds with a small bow in front. Tulle vail and wax orange flowers and jasmine. The modiste should always arrange the petticoats worn beneath, as she is responsible for the way the dress skirt hangs. A muslin petticoat, short, gored and trimmed with a wide flounce was furnished in this instance. Over this was a trained petticoat of stiff-corded muslin, also gored, and flounces from the belt to the edge on all but the front breadth. The material and making for this toilette at one of the best establishments in this country costs \$350.

A white satin dress for a Washington bride has a low corsage trimmed with rapidly extending city for such wide-Grecian folds of tulle, Immeose train with souri river at Omaha, constructed by the soft appearance. Belt and small bow. straw-built towns. Wooden tenements, The temporary bridge across the Mis- a pannier covered with tulle, to give a A wide tulle puff around the skirt. A poplin dress has a long train untrimmed. Sprays of orange buds on the high

OUTDOOR TOHLETTE.

The bridal bonnet worn when returning calls, and on occasions of ceremony, is usually white, though this is not de rigeur, as many perfer a bonnet matching the dress in color. If white it should be of royal velvet and misty blonde lace, a diadem of ostrich tufts or marabouts, and a cluster of wild roses or of clematis, but never an orange flower. The carriage dress of poult de sole or of satin, either mauve or viole, has a full train flounced with black lace. A velvet

corsage.

bride should select a silk or an Irish poplin of becoming shade, with bonnet to match, and black velvet polonaise that will serve with other dresses. Pink cor-

al jewelry or Byzantine mosaics.

A handsome short suit is indispensable for the street and for church, where a train should never enter. There is no prescribed color for this suit. A woman of taste does not wish her dress to proclaim her brideship to the passing crowd. An economist will select a skirt of rich material to be worn with her velvet poonnise, and a velvet pouf of blue or other becoming shade in harmony with the skirt. Wood brown kid gloves or

dark maroon suffice for almost any suit. French kid boots buttoned at the side. In the spring a bride selects a gray oplin for her traveling dress. A golden rown or the dead-leaf shade is preferred for autumn. Cloth rivals poplin this season. Fine woolen serge or cashmere is less expensive. Fur is the best trimming for cloth, satin quillings for poplin, serge, braid, and bullion fringe for twilled goods. The outer garment is flannel, lined or wadded. A McFarlane of Scotch tartan serves for additional wrapping. The velvet bonnet or the round hat of felt, and the undressed kid rloves match the dress in color. wealthy blonds of quiet tastes was recently married in her traveling dress of apis-blue serge, chosen for its unbrideike color that she might escape the annoying notoriety of a bride on a tour. MORNING AND AFTERNOON DRESSES.

The prettiest inexpressive morning esses are of white alpaca or merino in the Watteau style, bordered with ruches of color. The tiny breakfast cap is a mera rosette of Valenciennes with ribbon, leaves and strings. Short plaid dresses, or merino of self-color, made with gored skirt and wide bias flounce and a small pelerine cape, are homelike and serviceable. Crosscut bands of silk for trimming. Afternoon dresses of colored peptin or of black are made with demi-train and trimmed with plaid velvet bands and sashes. Surplice and Pompadour waists, with muslin chemisette. A black silk over-skirt looped or puffed, and a small boddice or bid back and front is worn over colored dresses fo giving variety to a small wardrobe. A velvet bodice, a sleeveless jacket of black satin and lace, plaid sashes, and bretelles

The hair is arranged in a braided chigon with a flowing crimped tress. A relyet band surrounds the chignon and is tied with a bow on top. EVENING DRESSES. The wedding dress without the vail is worn to parties as a compliment to the seau colors. Chameleon gros-grains in of rose color were recently made for a bride. The skirts have the demi-train fashionable for all but wedding dresses, low round corsages filled out with lace and tulle, or else high square corsage and sleeves ruffled at the cibow. Nett sashes nor panniers adorn the skirts, which are very full at the back. A lavender dress is trimmed with white guipure lace

vers of velvet of exactly the shade of the dress. Low corsage with bertha of velvet and lace. White kid boots serve with almost an ress, and are therefore economical.

lotted with seed pearls and jet, headed

by white satin in folds with a center

iping of the dress silk. A wide cha-

leon, in which cuir color prevails,

light glove faintly tinged with color preferred to pure white. LINGERIE. A bride should have a liberal supply f underclothing, yet it is scarcely wise o provide a great profusion of garments, to be packed away and left to turn vellow or rotten with starch. It is safe to premise that any young lady of average industry keeps herself supplied with six or eight suits of body linen that are good enough for "second best" in her trous seau. The same number, newly added, will be quite sufficient for a daily change the ceremony is ended. A wide hem or | if desired, and will be quite as many as can be well taken care of. We saw recently the trousseau of a lady who is a member of the wealthiest families in the country. The additions to her wardrobe, furnished by a New York house, consist of eight suits of the three important pieces-the chemises of linen, percale drawers, and cambric gown-all trimmed alike, eight flannel shirts, ten musin skirts, a hair-cloth petticoat instead f hoops, six corset covers, six French peignoirs, and six plain muslin chemises

extra. The bridal suit alone cost \$750. It is trimmed with diagonal puffs of inen cambric, and bands of needle-work and Valenciennes. The yoke of the gown is lined with rose-colored silk. The hair-cloth skirt costs \$15. All the materials are furnished of the best quality, the fit is perfect, the trimmings fine and on some suits elaborate, and the sewing done in the most beautiful manner; yet the bill only sums up about \$500, which is not a great deal more than many a careless shopper would pay for the ma-

terial. A careful bride, who makes her own outfit with the assistance of her mother and sisters, is advised to purchase pure linen of the Richardson brand. Wamsutta muslin for most garments, and Lonsdale cambric for skirts and gowns. By way of trimming let her use her own em broidery, wider bands neatly stitched with the machine, pear! tatting, a little strong Valenciennes, and an abun dance of tiny ruffles and puffs, not bought ready-made in the present lazy fashion, but with rolled hems and gathers made by her own fingers. The thick linen cambric sold at \$1 10 a vard is fine and durable for this purpose.

Of cambric handkerchiefs with broad ems, linen collars and cuffs edged with lace tucked chemissettes, and hosiery, there should be no stint .- Harper

Bazar. The English company which has just got from the Mexican Congress the conession of the Vera Cruz and Mexico railway-somewhat modified from the terms of 1867-is to receive a subscription of \$560,000 a year for the next twenty-five years, without interest, the capital not to be increased beyond \$27,-000,000 without the permission of Government, and the whole line to be finished by December, 1872. This bill awaits the approval of President Juarez, If, at the end of two years' running, the stockholders should make more than twelve per cent., the Government will have the right to lessen the tariffs.

The Chicago Republican says:

are preparing in certain sections of our

spread conflagrations as only visit Pekin,

closely built, are going up by the square thirty-one, all connected together and erty of the corporation is all under execuready to be food for the same fire." Du Chaillu describes the costumes of the court of an African king as follows: The king wore a dress-coat-and nothing else; his first minister were a shirt second minister wore a necktie-and nothing else; the third was adorned with a hat-and nothing else; but the queen varied the fashion by wearing an um-

While Musgrove, the outlaw, was being

brella-and nothing else."

THE INJUNCTION SUIT.

Closing of the Argument. The closing argument in the case of the citizens against the Mayor and City Council, was made yesterday by Hon. E. H. East for defendants, and Hon. A. S. Colyar for complainants.

most ingenious argument. He spoke of the political feeling which naturally and is said that since September of this year, unavoidably entered into such a suit, and, so checks have been sold by this comm indeed, out of which the lawsuit may be said to have had its origin. It was the offspring of the disappointment and pas-sion of the "outs" against the "ins." He Alden and Mr. Allen positively refuse to contended that the corporation was not before the court, that the property in question belonged to the corporation, and hence | ing at chancery, I should demand an anno Receiver could be appointed. That if a swer to these interrogations, and if not an-Receiver was appointed, the payment of swered forthwith, I should move to have taxes would rest wholly in the disposition of the tax-payer, the Receiver having no amined the books-a committee of citizens power to issue a distress warrant, and -Judge Whitworth, Judge Glenn and sence that the whole city government Cheatham-and this report is paraded as a would at once collapse for want of means. defendants. This is unfortunate for the defendants. This report shows that \$78,000 He also argued that the only way for a of checks went into the hands of the Fisuit of this kind to be brought would be by nance Committee, and that the parties posthe Attorney General, in the name of the lively refused to show what had been done with them, or what was got for them. State; that the city officers were not It also shows that the city had lost an item trustees for the citizens, but for the State, of \$63,000, discount on checks sold by the and that the State, and not the citizens, was the beneficiary under the trust. We that the parties refused to make a showing only attempt to give some of the leading points made by Mr. East, and regret not tee of that administration offered to apbeing able to present a fuller report to our point a committee to see who was in the readers.

Col. A. S. Colyar followed in a speech of onsiderable length. He said the bill and answer both being before the court, must former committees require large sums from be examined together. The bill was filed the sale and hypothecation of bonds and under section 3409 of the Code, but for the purposes of this application section 3410 | what they have done with \$78,000 of checks was mainly relied on, though the features | -what discount was-how much was reof the bill could be sustained by eithers ceived on them -they answer we will tell section. Under the provisions of this chapter an action lies to bring the directors, officers and managers of a corporation | we have done all we are going to do to an account for the disposition and management of property intrusted to their care, and to remove such officers on proof of checks, and they say in the answer that misconduct, and to prevent malversation, they will not tell, and we are told by peculation and waste, and to set aside and counsel vehemently, that this is a political restrain improper alienation of funds, and to secure them for the benefit of those in- brains like goats. terested, and generally to compel faithful performance of duty.

He took the position that by section 3417, the court is authorized upon the that we be protected from inevitable bankfiling of the bill properly verified in all rupicy and ruin, we are told by our proper cases to grant attachments and inunctions, and appoint Receivers to effect sense and quietly submit to whatever the ends of justice, and to make all such may come. And we are told we ought orders, rules and decrees according to the not to be heard in court; that we are practice of a Court of Chancery, as may simply waring on the franchise law, and be necessary to accomplish the object had out of court. Sir, we are not here to complain of the franchise law, and to have

of trumpets, makes much show of denial. It was wordy, sarcastic and political in its features. He regarded the appointment see that we are not robbed; this is all we of a Receiver to save the city from ruin as the great feature of the bill. It had been contended that we must have the authority of the Attorney General, and that the bill could not be maintained. He was willing to put the case upon the ground that no authority was required. Section 3413 of the Code does not leave room for doubt. After providing for the call, when the suit is brought by the Attorney General, and when he institutes it : the next section is, the suit may also_be brought on the relation of any private person. Mr. Colyar then referred at some length to the power of the court to of what was pronounced sun-stroke. grant relief, and the position assumed by the defendants that a municipal corporation has enough sovereignty to be out of the reach of the courts. He said out that she went to visit a neighbor on that the position taken was strange from the authorities to show that the Su-

preme Court did not agree to such a general principles the courts could not con trol or supervise in any respect these mu that the State can wipe out such corporacitizens have no interest in the property or effects of the city or town which gives them a right to sue; that the officers of a ure to find authority for doing it at com- ing, mon law, would not impair an unequivoto show that an officer can be removed by the coffin raised. Oh, what a horrible the body for something done since his sight met their view! Pen is powerless election or appointment. For any defect to portray the scene which followed. The of original qualification the remedy is by quo warranto. After quoting liberally to

sustain his position, he said : These authorities are to the same effect the English cases, that if the office is filled by a de facto officer, he must be removed by puo scarranto before a mandamus can issue, and they are cases of municipal corpora

Now neither a quo warranto nor an information in the nature of a quo warranto, is in force in Tennessee. They are obsolete, and the bill in Chancery has been substi tuted because of its superior utility in preventing an injury. See M. and Y, 287 see also 2 Humph, 432. Now the pregnant question is if the courts in England by mandamus compelled a corporation to remove a Mayor of a city or town, or to replace him when

he was wrongfully removed, does not this establish the jurisdiction, the power of the courts over these bodies? and if when a de facto Mayor Alderman or Councilman was in office, he had to be removed by que warrante, before the lawful Mayor could be put in, and the bill of equity has been submitted for the quo warranto Tennessee, is not the question settled And is not this statute the embodiment of well-settled principles of the common Col. Colyar then referred at length to he answer of the bitl, and its denials in regard to the want of qualification, the

park, fire department, the issuance of

bonds, checks, etc. We quote as follows

from the concluding portion of his ar- liberal estimate that can reasonably be gument: The bill charges that by the mismanagement, recklessness and bad faith of there de facto officers, the financial condition of mile. We can recall one single nest of the city is most precarious; that the prop-

have been and are being issued directly to without sleeves—and nothing else; his the Finance Committee, who do sell and which seems best in his own eyes." hypothecate them. That in one instance from \$50 to \$100,000 have been sold or

issued? How many in payment of debts, and how many to the Finance Committee? How many checks this committee or these committees, have sold or hypothecated, and at what rate? Are these questions that should be an-

wered? Are they not eminently proper in a court of Chancery? Is not an immediate response a right which any suitor might expect and demand? How have these pertinent and pregnan questions been answered? Just as estion about the bonds is. The answer is, that such troubles questions cannot be answered. Can't do he labor. Will make a showing if poitely called on. No answer is given as to Mr. East made an elaborate, able and how many or what amount of checks has been issued to the Finance Committee. It

And specific interrogation Ogden, Allen and the Mayor.

We ask, how many checks have

answer, and Mr. Ogden and the bank decline to answer at all. If this case was in court instead of be-

the defendants imprisoned for contempt. The answer sets up that a committee ex-Finance Committee; this report shows until Matt. Brown's administration made a grong; this was declined. The corres-

pondence, as well as the full report referred to in the answer, is here shown Now, how does the case stand? There checks, they fail to make any report; a committee of gentlemen go and ask them you when the Matt Brown administration tell what they did. A committee is at once proposed by the latter, they say uo, bill is filed, and they are asked to tell upon oath how many checks they got and how much money they received upon the lawsuit; that people had better have some sense and be quies, and not butt out their

When we come to a high Court of Chancery and ask for the poor boon of knowing what became of our money; when we ask in the name of right and justice ourselves; that we ought to have some that we ought, as good citizens, to keep helplessness is the reason why a Chancery Court will be inclined to protect us and

At the conclusion of the argument, His Honer, Judge Shakleford, announced that he would render his opinion on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the court

BURIED ALIVE.

Another Sad Warning Against Hasty Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer. NEW ORLEAMS, Nov. 25 .- A most estimable lady, named Mrs. Crane, whose husband is a book-keeper in Flemming & Co.'s drug store, on Magazine street, in this city, died very suddenly last July She was a school teacher in one of our most popular public schools, and resided if I am not mistaken, on Dryades street. It was in the afternoon, after school was Felicity street, and just as she entered doctrine in Tennessee. He then quoted her friend's house, she fell insensible to the floor and expired, to all appearance, in about two minutes, a doc nouncing it sun-stroke. Her body was interred the next day, at about 10 o'clock, and her mother, an old lady about fifty years of age, and her husband and one little son, went home almost brokennicipal corporations. Mr. Baxter had said hearted, and have since been nearly distracted, being at times unable to sleep, and, in fact, leading a most miserable tions and take their property, and that the and disconsolate life; and well they might, as the sequel will show, had they known what they had done. night last week the mother, after municipal corporation are not trustees; and fell asleep late at night and dreamed that we are defiantly asked to point out a single their daughter had been buried alive. instance where the courts have under- She jumped up in a frantic state and taken to remove such officers. The fail- rushed to her son in-law's chamber, cry-"My daughter is buried alive! Oh, my daughter is buried alive! What shall I do!" To sleep any more that cal right given by statute. He was night was out of the question, she still prepared to show that this statute was not crying that her daughter was buried a departure from well settled principles of alive, whenever her son-in-law would the common law. One of the powers of a try to quiet her. At length the propecorporation has always been to remove one of its members. He quoted from the hools of its members. He quoted from the books next morning the grave was opened and

> many places—all presenting the appears ance of one of the most desperate struggles to free herself from her terrible mis-I have not seen this affair mentioned in iny of our city papers, but as far as the ruth of the matter is concerned, I can ough for its having eccurred, as I have it from parties intimately connected with the unfortunate family, and whose veracity I cannot doubt. The husband and mother, it is now said, are almost entirely bereft of their reason, and it is feared they will go permanently deranged; and,

indeed, they have sufficient reason.

This should be another warning to all

who read this of the uncertainty of death

until the body begins to decay. It is gen-

erally conceded by physicians that as

body which had been placed in a metal-

lie coffin, was turned over, the glass cov-

ering the face was broken to atoms, the

ends of her fingers being beaten and

battered all to pieces, her hair torn out

in handfalls, and her shroud torn in

ong as there is a possibility of returning life the body will not show any signs of decomposition. Therefore, in warm weather, when a body does not commence to decompose immediately it is a sure ign that the life has not left it, and the body should not be buried. THE San Francisco Bulletin says the eash appraisement of damages in those portions of the city most affected by the recent earthquake does not exceed \$271,-000 in round numbers, while the most

not specially reported, will not make the grand total for the whole city and county exceed \$350,000 or \$400,000. General Prim, in reply to an application; that large judgments are constantly being rendered; that the said de facto made to him by three refugees on action for permission to return to Spain, officers have no credit, and that they can count of religion, is reported to have not raise money except by selling the checks or due bills of the corporation, or by hypothecating them. That these checks conscience, and shall profess the faith

made for miscellaneous minor damages,

The nomination of Mr. O'Connor for hypothecated to the "People's Bank" very | member of Parliament from Sligo county recently, and that the People's Bank, was seconded by Rev. Mr. Conway, a whose principal officer, however, was chairman of the Finance Committee, has speech on the occasion, declared that the made over \$50,000 of usury by buying these checks, and that the Finance Committees have persistently refused to let the numbers, organization and armament than Light kid gloves. Lace colar and diamonds. A McFarlane of stripped plush for a carriage-warp. A less wealthy